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FRED GALVAN

THE U.S. AND AFRICA--AN OVERVIEW

ANNCR:

NEWS ANALYST FRED GALVAN EXAMINES THE VARIOUS ASPECTS OF SECRETARY OF STATE KISSINGER'S JUST-CONCLUDED TWO-WEEK VISIT TO SIX BLACK AFRICAN NATIONS.

VOICE:

AS DOCTOR KISSINGER INDICATED ON HIS RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES YESTERDAY (FRIDAY) HIS MISSION ACCOMPLISHED SUBSTANTIALLY WHAT IT WAS INTENDED TO ACHIEVE. AS HE PUT IT TO REPORTERS (AT ANDREWS AIR FORCE BASE): "WE MANAGED TO MAKE SOME PROGRESS. THE LEADERS AND THE PEOPLE OF AFRICA," HE SAID, "HEARD OUR MESSAGE AND ARE PREPARED TO RECIPROCATE." THE SUBSTANCE OF THE UNITED STATES MESSAGE IS A FIRM COMMITMENT TO PROMOTE HOPE, CONCILIATION AND PEACE FOR BOTH BLACK AND WHITE AFRICA. THIS IS REFLECTED BY THE SPEECHES AND OTHER STATEMENTS THAT SECRETARY KISSINGER MADE IN THE COURSE OF HIS TALKS WITH BLACK AFRICAN LEADERS IN ZAMBIA, ZAIRE, SENEGAL, KENYA, LIBERIA AND TANZANIA. THE STATEMENTS INCLUDED A PLEDGE OF AMERICAN SUPPORT FOR THE BLACK AFRICAN MAJORITIES IN RHODESIA, NAMIBIA AND SOUTH AFRICA IN THEIR EFFORTS TO ACHIEVE SELF-DETERMINATION, WITH GUARANTEED RIGHTS FOR THEIR WHITE MINORITIES. THE KISSINGER STATEMENTS CLEARLY REFLECTED PRESIDENT FORD'S CONVICTION THAT THE SOLUTION OF AFRICA'S PROBLEMS IS UP TO THE PEOPLE OF AFRICA THEMSELVES--WITHOUT OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE. IN HIS WASHINGTON ARRIVAL STATEMENT, SECRETARY KISSINGER SAID HE HAD GONE TO AFRICA AGAINST A BACKGROUND OF ATTEMPTS BY COMMUNIST NATIONS TO EXPLOIT THE HOPES OF THE PEOPLE OF AFRICA. THE AMERICAN MESSAGE HE DELIVERED, HE IMPLIED, POINTED TO ANOTHER ROAD FOR THE SOLUTION OF THE COMPLEX PROBLEMS BESETTING THEM. IT IS THE ROAD OF

NEGOTIATION RATHER THAN STRUGGLE. (OPT) AT A NAIROBI NEWS CONFERENCE BEFORE HIS RETURN TO WASHINGTON, SECRETARY KISSINGER EMPHASIZED THIS ASPECT OF HIS MISSION. HE SAID THAT THE UNITED STATES SEEKS A PEACEFUL SOLUTION OF ALL THE ISSUES ON THE AFRICAN CONTINENT FREE OF GREAT POWER RIVALRY. (END OPT)

ON OTHER AFRICAN PROBLEMS, SECRETARY KISSINGER DURING HIS VISIT TO SENEGAL PROPOSED CREATION OF A SUB-SAHARAN RECLAMATION PROJECT TO DEVELOP THE AGRICULTURAL POTENTIAL OF THE SAHEL REGION SO DEVASTATED BY DISASTROUS DROUGHTS IN RECENT YEARS. THE PROJECT, AS ENVISIONED BY THE UNITED STATES WOULD COST SOMETHING LIKE SEVEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS, PROVIDED BY THE WORLD'S INDUSTRIALIZED NATIONS.

ON A BROADER SCALE--ONE WITH AN IMPACT NOT ONLY ON AFRICA, BUT ON THE REST OF THE DEVELOPING WORLD AND ON THE INDUSTRIALIZED NATIONS, SECRETARY KISSINGER ADDRESSED THE FOURTH UNCTAD CONFERENCE IN NAIROBI, KENYA. HE RELAYED A UNITED STATES CALL FOR AN INTERNATIONAL RESOURCES BANK TO HELP THE DEVELOPING NATIONS DEAL WITH THEIR ECONOMIC PROBLEMS ON A BROAD FRONT. BASICALLY, THE BANK ENVISIONED IN THE AMERICAN PROPOSAL PUTS INTO CONCRETE TERMS A CONCEPT THE UNITED STATES OUTLINED LAST YEAR TO THE SEVENTH SPECIAL U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY. THE AMERICAN FORMULA CALLS FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF A RESOURCES BANK WITH AN INITIAL CAPITAL OF ONE THOUSAND MILLION DOLLARS. THE MONEY WOULD BE USED TO PROMOTE MORE RATIONAL AND FAIR RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT BY THE POORER NATIONS. IT WOULD ALSO FINANCE THEIR TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCE AND MANAGEMENT TRAINING AS WELL AS MODERATE PRICE FLUCTUATIONS IN THE COMMODITIES THE DEVELOPING NATIONS SELL TO THE INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES.

THUS, ALL IN ALL, SECRETARY KISSINGER'S VISIT TO BLACK

AFRICA HAS ENDED ON WHAT THE NEW YORK TIMES IN AN EDITORIAL FRIDAY CALLS "A POSITIVE NOTE."

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